# IN BAD HUMOR AGAIN

BRYAN'S LAST DAY IN INDIANA RE-MARKABLE FOR ONE THING.

Lost His Temper and Made Unwarranted Attacks on Leading Hoosier Republicans.

#### GEN. LEW WALLACE SLURRED

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AGAIN SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Incidents of the Day at Peru, Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute and Elsewhere.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22 .- Candidate Bryan closed his campaign in Indiana here to-night. There was a big demonstration in his honor, but it was not local. Delegations from surrounding counties came in by scores and the plug hatted brigade from Indianapolis swelled the throng. There was quite a string of Popocrats from the capital city and they called themselves the "Cleveland" and "Gray" clubs. They didn't carry Cleveland's picture, however. A sound-money Democrat from Indianapolis who watched the two clubs march through the streets here said that half the men In line were not members of either organization and that it was evident plug hats had been distributed free to whoever would

Mr. Bryan looked haggard and worn when he reached here. His temper seemed out of joint and he didn't act like a man who had victory within his grasp. The truth is, he has not profited by his twodays' tour of Indiana. Instead of finding thousands of people anxious to embrace his faith he found thousands of Republicans who refused to be impressed with his wild statements and who resented his attacks on General Harrison and other leaders of the sound-money cause. Big crowds have greeted the Popocratic agitator, but they were largely composed of wearers of yellow badges, who shouted for McKinley, but

accorded Mr. Bryan a quiet hearing. One feature of the Bryan tour merits attention, and that is the manner in which tribute was levied on the towns in which the Popocrats put up from \$25 to \$500, according to the size of the place and length of stay. At Anderson, for instance, the to the size of the place and length of stay. At Anderson, for instance, the to the size of the place and length of stay. was \$500 for a half hour's speech, but Mr. Bryan spoke only ten minutes, and he therefore "wolfed" the Popocrats out of \$323.33. He is also said to have received \$250 for a ten-minute speech at Crawfordsville, \$150 from Ladoga Popocrats and \$50 from the village of Linden. Other places also report not having received their money's worth. From \$50 to \$25 a minute, some of the hoodwinked Popocrats say, is a pretty steep price for a man to charge who never honestly earned over \$5 a day. great men. I believe it is Joab who says

#### MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES. Where the Agitator Spoke Yesterday

and What He Said. Chairman Martin, of the Indiana Popocratic committee, who again acted as ringmaster, began to put Mr. Bryan through a crowd composed mostly of farmers. His speech was disappointing. John Kern tried to entertain 300 people in the courthouse after Mr. Bryan's departure, but he was coldly received. A short stop was made at Markel.

At Huntington Mr. Bryan spoke to a mixed crowd of Republicans and Popocrats estimated at 4,000 to 6,000. His speech was an old one rehashed. At Laketon the train was stopped, but no speech made.

There was a barbecue at Rochester and several thousand people were gathered to the arrival of the Bryan special. The Republicans were designated by yellow badges with the name "McKinley" printed thereon, and it was apparent that there were more Republicans present than Popocrats. Many pockets were picked and the saloons thrived. Mr. Bryan in his speech quoted from the Indiana State Republican platform of six years ago and referred to the message of ex-President Harrison of December, 1890. Then he made his usual as-

sertions, saying in part:
"President Harrison, in a message sent
to Congress on the 1st of December, 1850. pointed to the silver legislation of 1800 and gave it credit for the advance in the value of silver, and said that the advance in the value of silver made the increasing pros-perity among the people, and, jest some protectionist should attribute the prosperity to the protective tariff, Mr. Harrison, ex-President, declared that it was not due to the tariff law known as the McKinley bill. but was due to the silver law that added \$54,000,000 a year to the currency of this country, and yet the same ex-President Harrison who in his message declared that increasing prosperity came because of the increasing volume of currency is to-day defending the Republican party in its attempt to decrease the currency and destroy the prosperity of the country. The Republican platform which I have read in your hearing commended that silver bill (Sherman's) as a long, yet prudent step toward free coinage, and yet when we tell you that free coinage is a good thing our op-ponents tell us that we are lunatics and cranks and idiots. If you would, six years ago, brag about a long step toward free coinage, why don't you brag when we want to go the whole distance all at once?"

ONLY SHOW ON EARTH. Peru, which had been advertised as "The only barbecue town on earth" had a barbecue and a crowd of country folks gathered to partake of the "sixty beeves, two hundred sheep and pigs and other provisions" the big posters to d about. There was a procession and Mr. Bryan was paraded through the town as if he were the "only show on earth." The parade deas an authority in support of his position. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the Chicago University. He said in part:
"I am glad you are going to have full

opportunity to-day to hear the money question discussed from all standpoints. understand that Senator Turple is to speak to you to-night and in all this country there is not a Democrat more able to present and defend bimetallism than Senator Turple has shown himself to be. You are gong to have an opportunity to hear Senator Teller, who stands representative among these Republicans who this year have abandoned the Republican party rather than abandon their country to foreign influences and then you are going to have a chance, I understand, to listen to Mr. Pence, who speaks from the Populist stand-point and who may be able to give some points upon one of your distinguished citizens of this Strite who used to be a silver man, but now he is not (Mr. Bynum.) If you will inquire you will find the only definition given by the gold bugs in this campaign, an honest dollar is a dollar touch of sarcasm he referred to the opposwhich loses nothing by melting. I will give you a definition of an honest dollar that has stood the test of centuries and it is this, an honest dollar would be a dollar porch and allowing the people to come to whose average purchasing power would be definition I ask you to turn to Laughlin's book on bimetallism and you will find that he not only declares in the very earliest pages of the book that gold does give an invariable standard of value, but he declares that if justice is desired in long time. clares that if justice is desired in long-time | said:

metallism. He is right. We do not reach exact honesty in the dollar."

At Delphi Mr. Bryan appealed to his hearers to support the "silver Republican" nominated for Congress and indorsed by the Populists and Democrats on their ticket. Ex-Congressman Joseph Cheadle, he sald, should be elected, and although Mr. Bryan declared that he had always been a Democrat he sald that he would rather vote for a Republican who is for free silver than to vote for a man who has been a Democrat but who is now a plutocrat. Mr. Bryan took occasion to reply to some extent to the speech made by ex-President Harrison yesterday, in which the ex-President quoted the lan-guage used in regard to the syndicate which had, as he claimed, first driven the Nation into an extremity and then saved it every few months at so much per save. He told the people of Delphi that he was helping Congressman Joseph Cheadle, who was an old soldier, and at the same time Harrison was doing his utmost to defeat

Frankfort turned out a large crowd, and it was simply a repetition of the scene along the road. "NIT" PRINTED ON THEIR BADGES. At Lafayette there was a big crowd of both Republicans and Popocrats, The Republicans early in the week began distributing yellow badges, with McKinley's name printed thereon, and the Democrats taking the cue from some of their Buckeye friends, also had prepared thousands of Mc-Kinley colored badges bearing the name of the great advocate of protection and the principles of the Republican party, but added, in bold, clear type, "Nit." Conservative people expressed the belief that there were quite as many straight McKinley badges as there were of those bearing the word "nit," and the crowds that swarmed the streets were alternately shouting for McKinley and Bryan. Republican head-quarters distributed hundreds of cabinet-sized photographs of their candidates, and enthusiastic followers placed these in their hats, and with their yellow Mc-Kinley and sound-morey badges they made a very prominent showing. There was a

parade at 12:30, and it is just to say there vas a long string of vehicles, horsenen and fortmen in line. The streets, however, were lined with McKiniey people. Mr. Bryan spoke from three sides of the courthouse, and at each side the streets were packed. Ex-President Harrison came in for another touching up. It was as follows: other touching up. It was as follows:

"I want to ask you to consider for a moment the position taken by the leading advocate of the other side, ex-President Harrison. I think I am justified in saying that of all the supporters of McKinley's election Mr. Harrison is the ablest and most distinguished. He made a speech yesterder in which he tried to show the imterday, in which he tried to show the impossibility of there being a double standard, and yet Mr. Harrison was elected President on a platform which denounced Grover Cleveland for trying to demonetize silver. He tried to show that it was impossible to have two yard sticks and yet he ran four years ago on a platform that declared that the American people from trawhich means a double standard, but worse than that, while he opposes the double standard he is trying to run on two platforms this year. He said in his speech yesterday: 'The present conditions are that we are a bimetallic country,' and yet the Republican platform of this year says that we must maintain the present gold stand-ard. If we are a bimetallic country why did not the platform say that we must maintain the present bimetallic standard? of stay. At Anderson, for instance, the tax What does it mean, my friends? It means was \$500 for a half hour's speech, but Mr. that, having been defeated in this campaign on the gold standard, now, as the election approaches, they are trying to get under cover of bimetallism and claim that their platform is false. My friends, having failed to prove the benefits of a gold standard, they are seeking to win a victory under the pretense that they are in favor of bimetallism. It only proves as I have asserted before that the advocates of gold never won an open fight, never fought an open fight, but always fight behind a mask

that great men are not always wise, and I am afraid that President Harrison is trying to prove that Joab spoke the truth. GEN. LEW WALLACE SLURRED. Mr. Bryan in his speech at Crawfordsville cast a slur on Gen. Lew Wallace, which is resented by the citizens there. In his closing remarks he said that, standing his paces early this morning, with the in- upon the Chicago platform, with its curtention of squeezing a score of speeches rency plank, he would "pit his patriotism out of him. The special train arrived at against Lew Wallace or any other man on Decatur, from Fort Wayne, about 8 o'clock. | the face of the earth." This was said from and Mr. Bryan spoke there ten minutes to a platform just in the rear of General Wailace's home. /There was not a cheer when he closed. The people considered the speech as an insult to the city and county. He commenced his speech by saying he believed that he had been called an Anar-chist in Crawfordsville, and he thought to address the crowd as fellow-Anarchists. The old soldiers are especially angry over the slur on General Waliace. Long before the special trains arrived at

and seek to deceive the people. My friends,

principles and policy do not become true

Crawfordsville the streets, fences and vacant places near the crossing were jammed with people, among them being many wearing McKinley badges. The Popocrats changed their "si ver" badges to "gold and si ver," and their ribbons were of the two there. They were audressed by James every Popocrat had the picture of Bryan, Branyan and Benjamin F. Shively previous and under were the words, "gold and silver." One Democratic paper gave notice yesterday that if any "fool McKinleyite started a yell that somebody would get hurt," wanting to make it appear that the Repub icans were of a rowdy character. Mr. Bryan's speech was as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-I believe this is one of the towns in which

I have been accused of being an Anarchist, After hearing your shouts I feel tempted to address you as fellow-Anarchists. Now, why are we called Anarchists? Is it for anything in which we believe? No, my friends, there is nothing in the platform upon which I stand that justifies the charge. No man is afraid that if I am elected President I will not enforce the laws of this Nation. There is no man living beneath our flag who is a better friend or firmer believer in our form of government than I am. It is true that I am a young man, but, my friends, I want to assert here with all the emphasis that I can command that I am as good a friend of our government—aye, I will say that I am a better friend of American institutions than any man who declares that foreign creditors must run our country. I was not old enough to have proven my love of country in time of battle, but I am old enough now to prove my love of country when a foreign financial policy has set foot upon our shores, and, my friends, I want you to understand that in this great con-test I am enlisted—not for a year, not for four years-I am enlisted for the war, no matter how long the war may last, and I shall not cease to fight until the gold standard, which has cursed every nation that ever had it, is driven out of the United States, across the ocean and back to the old world, where it belongs. And I shall not be deterred from my determination by any man, no matter what his title, civil or military, may be, who doubts the ability of thiseNation to attend to its own business. The Republican platform transfers to foreign nations the right to determine when we shall have the double standard, because that platform promises to maintain the gold standard until the leading commercial nations shall join with us. Who must determine, or we must wait until they act, and then our decision in this country is to be based not upon what we want, but upon what they will let us have. The Republican platform, for the first time in the history of this Nation, pro-

layed the train an hour. In his speech
Mr. Bryan, in defining a gold dollar, quoted

san authority in support of the speech for the American people, I put my patriotism against the patriotism of General Lew Wallace or against the patriotism of any other man on earth who indorses the Republican platform." A stop of ten minutes was made at Lado-go and at Roachdale, and the nominee ap-peared on the back platform and excused himself from making a speech by saying that the nominee for Congress, Mr. Rid-path, had spoken during the day, and con-sequently it was not necessary for him to speak. At Greencastle, the next stop Mr.

sequently it was not necessary for film to speak. At Greencastle, the next stop, Mr. Bryan was received by a crowd of several At Brazil there was the usual crowd, and was simply a repetition of what had

taken place during the day. BRYAN PRAISES DEES. When the train reached Terre Haute it was nearly two hours late, but Mr. Bryan

addressed two meetings, the first at the porch and allowing the people to come to him, and said in these gold standard times same yesterday, to-day and forever, the very people who would most desire to come are the people who could not come

from either the gold standard or from bi- publicans that their candidate is the ad-

vance agent of prosperity. I think that they have got the wrong man. I think that they were speaking of the chairman of the committee, not of the candidate, and that the chairman of the commit-tee is the advance agent of that peculiar prosperity that comes just before the election to those who expect to make enough money in the campaign to run them until the next campaign com-mences. If you want to know who is to be prosperous under the Republican administration if the Republicans win I beg you to

go and find out who is contributing money to secure the election." At the second meeting back of the Terre Haute Hotel the candidate spoke to a other large crowd. The chairman of the meeting read the letter from Daniel W. Voorhees, expressing his regrets. Then Mr. Bryan was presented with the last part of the equipment for the signing of a free silver bill. It was a silver blotting pad presented by the "progressive workingmen of Terre Haute." In his speech the candidate paid a g owing tribute to the senior Senator of the State, Mr. Voorhees, and then thanked the organized labor for the token of their confidence and respect. At the beginning of his adddress he said that this ctly was known throughout the land as the home of the distinguished representative organized labor leader, Mr. Debs. His speech then proceeded along the lines traversed by him before.

#### MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Indianapolis Chosen by Another Organization for Next Meeting Place. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22 .- To-day's session of the board of managers of the Women's Home Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, was devoted largely to reports from committees and bureaus. Mrs. B. C. Potter, of Bloomington, Ill., reported for Utah; Mrs. E. L. Albright, of Ohio, for Central States; Mrs. H. C. Mc-Cabe, Ohio, for Indiana and frontier missions; Mrs. M. C. Hickman, of Ohio, for Texas; Mrs. Anna Kent, of New Jersey, for New Mexico and Arizona.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society was opened with an address by C. B. Newman, of Michigan, followed by reports of committees on Japan and China. W. P. Bentley, a missionary of China, made an able address upon "Missions in China;" J. J. Haley, Cynthiana, Ky., on "Special Power in Missionary Service;" Robert T. Matthews, Iowa, on "Business of Missions;" J. H. McNeill, of Wisconsin, on "Children's Day;" I. J. Spencer, of Kentucky, delivered a prayer for the missions in China. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President C. elected for the coming year: President, C L. Loos, Lexington; vice presidents, F. M Rains and J. A. Lord, Cincinnati; L. E. Brown, Hamilton, O.: George A. Miller, Covington, Ky., and F. O. Fannon, Cincinnati; recording secretary, S. M. Cooper, Cincinnati; treasurer, W. S. Dickinson, Cincinnati; corresponding secretary, A. Mc-Lean, Cincinnati; auditor, Joseph F.

Wright, Cincinnati. The Society of Foreign Christian Missionaries to-day finished the work of its forty-eighth national session and adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, October, 1897, with the main organization. Rev. T. E. Cramblett, of Wisconsin, conducted the devotional exercises after which reports on India, Turkey, Europe, Africa and the committees on enlargement and enrollment were listened to. George Darste, of Frankfort, Ky., spoke on "Immediate Prepara-tion for the March Offering," and was fol-lowed by W. H. Cannon, of New York, on and "Among Churches at Home," by Mr. Breeden. "The Night Cometh" was the subject of talk by B. B. Tyler, of Texas. and prayer for missionaries in Japan and Indiana by Simpson Ely, of New Jersey. A thanksgiving service was conducted by F. O. Fannon, of Missouri, who was followed the control of the con lowed by a discussion upon "Cur Missions and Missionaries" by Messrs, A. McLean, of Ohio, and J. H. Wright, of Indiana. Several reports and addresses showing the work and progress in foreign fields were made during the day.

Sheats Law Unconstitutional. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.-The following telegram from Rev. I. S. Perry was received to-day by the officials of the American Missionary Association from Orange Park. Fla.:

"Sheats law this day declared unconstitu-tional and vold. Will write," The Sheats law was passed by the Florida Legislature on recommendation of W. H. Sheats, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It provided that it should be a penal offence for white persons and negroes to be instructed or boarded within the same building or taught in the same class or at the same time by the same teachers. The association had decided to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary.

# DISASTROUS FIRE.

One Life Lost and Property Worth \$250,000 Barned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- A disastrous fire occurred in Brooklyn to-night which resulted in the loss of one life, the injury of several persons and the destruction of property amounting to about \$250,000. The fivestory brick factory building situated on Seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, was destroyed. The building had a frontage of 200 feet and extended back 150 feet, with a three-story frame extension adjoining. The first and second floors of the building were occupied by O. E. A. Weissner, manufacturer of iron and spring bedst-ads; the third floor by J. Krym & Wauthers Bros., diamond setters, and the fourth floor by the Etta knitting mills, a manufactory of ladies' underwear.

A large quantity of paints and oils and other inflammable material was stored in the building, and it is believed the fire originated in this section. In a very few minutes the entire structure was ablaze. was shortly after the fire began that Alfred Beaumon, a fireman, attached to engine No. 39, with the assistance of foreman Bixby and fireman John Quigley, was carrying a hose through the extension, when they were caught in a back draught. Bixby and Quigley managed to gain the street. but Benumon was unable to do so. A res-cuing party, consisting of James J. Ryan, assistant foreman of truck No. 1, and Franklin Furguson and Louis Blair, of Ea gine Company No. 5, attempted to make their way through the burning ruins. They severely burned, but managed to reach Beaumon, who, nowever, had been burned to death. Less than an hour after the fire started the structure fell in with a crash. By hard

work the adjoining property was saved. The building was owned by O. F. A. Weissner, who places his total loss on building, stock and machinery at \$200,000, partially insured; Krym & Wauthers Bros., \$10,000, and the Etta knitting mills about \$40,000. The greater part of this loss is covered by insurance.

# Dr. Tanner Perishes.

AKRON, O., Oct. 22.-The second victim of the fire which destroyed the large pottery plant of the Whitmore Robinson Company here early Wednesday morning is now known to be Doctor Tanner, whose right name was Francis Harrison, whose name was made famous by a long fast in which he once indulged. The body has not yet been found, but is supposed to lie under a great heap of fallen bricks and stone. The ruins are still so hot that the work-men are unable to make much headway in clearing them away and the dead body is probably nothing but a charred and shapeless mass. Tanner was a strange character. Several years ago he sold his wife to Adam Hilde, a German, for \$10 and an old sewing machine. Another effort will

#### be made to get at the remains to-morrow. Entertained at a Brewery.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.-At to-day's session of the convention of the American Street-rallway Association W. B. Willard, general superintendent of the New Orleans City and and Lake Railway Company of New Orleans, read an interesting paper on modern overhead electric construction. After some discussion the convention went into executive session and a paper on the "Selection and Management of Employes" was read and debated at length. The delegates and supply men and their ladies after adjournment visited the Anheuser-Busch browery, where they were entertained. To-night the regular annual banquet was held at the Southern Hotel.

### NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 22.-The steamer T. P. Leathers, with a cargo of cotton,

Steamer Lenthers Run Ashore.

cotton seed and oil sprung a leak near Palo Alto Point and was run ashore today. She will probably be a total loss, but much of her cargo will be saved. The crew and passengers were all brought to Natchez. The boat is valued at \$10,000.

# Are You Low-Spirited!

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Worry is worse than work-makes a man sick quicker. Worry comes largely from nervousness. Horsford's Acid Phosphate brain and strengthens the nerves.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

He Shows How Educated Men May Make Themselves Felt in the Gov-

ernment of the Country.

NOT DEGRADING

INDIRECT REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT WAVE OF BRYANISM.

POLITICS

Close of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration-Honorary Degrees Conferred on Well-Known Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22 .- The history of Princeton during the past three days will be a part of the history of the United States. Primarily, the event was the celebration of the university's sesqui-centennial. Historically, it was a congress of nations-formed by the best brains of those nations. Learned savants from the shores of France; renowned scholars from metaphysical old Germany; living personifications of the centuries of lore embraced in the walls of ancient Oxford, touched elbow to elbow and drank great toasts to-

Pre-eminent amongst all stood the chief executive of the Nation-President Cleveland. Necessarily the President was the main speaker to-day, and nearly every man is saving here to-night that he made the oratorical effort of his life. He spoke in Alexander Hall to a multitude comprising representatives of nearly every great institution of learning in the world, and men of mark in other walks of life. His theme college men and educated men generally owe to the cause of good government. Mr. Cleveland spoke without any attempt at oratorical effect, and with very little emphasis, but the points in his address were quickly grasped by his hearers and he was frequently interrupted by hearty hand clapping and cries of "Good! good!" from the platform and body of the house. On each occasion of this sort the great crowd of students in the balcony worked in their college yell, with "Cleveland! Cleveland! Cleveland!" at the end of it.

Mr. Cleveland spoke for a half hour, and when he had concluded the exhibition of enthusiasm was remarkable. Cheer upon that a belief in the necessity of national cheer was given with hearty good will, and as a wind-up the college yell was given for of superstition. I do not forget the prac-Mrs. Cleveland. She occupied a chair in the front row of seats facing the benches on which the university delegates sat, and the unexpected attention of the students caused all eyes to turn in her direction. All present joined in the applause, and as Mr. Cieveland caught his wife's eye he gave her an approving smile, receiving one from her in return.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES. The presence of the President of the United States had the effect of increasing the already large crowd in town, and Alexander Hall, in which the ceremonies of the day were held, was packed almost to suffocation when the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, began the exercises with a simple heartfelt prayer for the continuation to Princeton University of the prosperity it had enjoyed under the title of the College of New Jersey Previous to the beginning of the celebration the Phtiadephia City Troop assembled at the home of President Patton, where President Cleveland had been a guest over night, and escorted the head of the Nation on foot through the university grounds to Alexander Hall. Mrs. Cleveland was driven in an open carriage, under the escort of Mrs. Patton, to the hall. The delegates, representing institutions of tearning all over the world, and the faculty assembled at Marquand Chapel, and, ciad in their academic gowns, made their impressive march to Alexander Hall, preceding President Cleveland. They occupied the same seats as

After Dr. Cuyler's prayer, President Patton made the formal announcement that what was formerly the College of New Jersey will henceforth and forever be known as Princeton University. A scene of wonderful enthusiasm greeted Dr. Pat-ton's remarks. He then announced the endowment fund received, amounting to nearly a million and a half of dollars, not including the amounts contributed for Blair Hail, by John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N.

J., and the new library.
The ceremony of conferring the degrees on the sixty-five men elected for that honor was next on the programme. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon a large number of European college professors and scholars, including: Karl Brugmann, University of Leipsig; Edward Dowden, Trinity College, Dublin; Andrew Seth, University of Edinburgh; Go'dwin Smith, Toronto, and Joseph J. Thompson. University of Cambridge.

Among the Americans similarly honored are: James B. Angell, Fniversity of Michare: James B. Angell, Eniversity of Michigan; William Gardner Haie, University of Chicago; William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Joseph Leconte, University of Caifornia, and Seth Low, Columbia University, New York city. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred, among others, on the Rev. Morgan Dix, New York; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. S. J. McPherson, Chicago; the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, St. Louis, and the Rev. Prof. M. B. Riddie, Pittsburg, Pa. Upon the following, among others, the degree of doctor of letters was conferred: Richard Watson Gi'der, Augustus St. Gau-

dens. Horace E. Scurder and Charles Dud-ley Warner. The honorary degrae of doctor of letters was also conferred on Lord Kelvin, the Scottish naturalist, and Otto Struve, formerly director of the observatory at Pulkowa, Russia,
At the conclusion of the conferring of the degrees Dr. Patton said: "It was our hearty desire to confer still another degree on this -ccasion, but the distinguished gentleman on whom we proposed to bestew the honor has seen fit to use the sovereign power of the people which he represents in the interests of his own modesty. (Laughter, in which Mr. Cleveland joined.) There is nothing left for us to do but to re gard his wishes as a command. It would have pleased us to honor ourselves in honoring the chief magistrate of our country, and to have publicly expressed our appre ciation of his public services and strong patriotic position in this hour of his Nation's trial." (Great cheering.)

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS. Politics and Citizenship Treated from lieve it is not a superstitious sentiment that

Next came the principal event of the day, States. Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen-As those in different occupations and universities and colleges not only the counwith different training each see most plainby in the same landscape view those featribunes of the people-fully appreciating tures which are the most nearly related to their several habitual environments; so, in our contemplation of an event or an ocea-sion each individual especially observes and appreciates. In the light his mode of thought supplies, such of its features and incidents as are most in harmony with his mental situation. To-day, while all of us warmly share the general enthusiasm and felicitation which pervade this assemblage, I am sure its various suggestions and meanings assume a prominence in our respective fields of mental vision, dependent upon their relation to our experience and condition. Those charged with the mancondition. Those charged with the management and direction of the educational advantages of this noble institution must plainly see, with well-earned satisfaction, proofs of its growth and usefulness and its enhanced opportunities for doing good. The graduate of Princeton sees first the evidence of a greater glory and prestige that the proofs of a greater glory and prestige that the proofs of a greater glory and prestige that the proofs of a greater glory and prestige that the proofs of their government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity, will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unfalteringly on toward the bright have come to his alma mater and the added honor thence reflected upon himself, while those still within her student hal's see most preminently the promise of an increased dignity which awaits their graduation from Princeton University. "But there are others here, not of the family of Princeton, who see, with an interest not to be outdone, the signs of her tri-umphs on the fields of higher education

collegiate education are by no means necessary to good citzenship, yet the college graduate, found everywhere, cannot smother his opportunities to teach his fel-low-countrymen and influence them for good, nor hide his ta ents in a napkin, without recreancy to a trust. TOLERATION ESSENTIAL. "In a nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and tolera-

ple has no anchorage except in the people's

intelligence. While the advantages of a

scattered throughout our land.

tion is absolutely essential. A collegiate training, the study of principles unvexed by distracting and misleading influences, and a correct apprehension of the theories upon which our Republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a constant monitor, warning against popular rashness and excess. The character of our institutions and our national self-interest require that a feeling of sincere brother-hood and disposition to unite in mutual endeavor should pervade our people. Our scheme of government in its beginning was based upon this sentiment, and its inter-ruption has never failed and can never fail grievously menace our national health. Who can better caution against passion and bitterness than those who know by thought and study their baneful consequences, and who are themselves within the noble brotherhood of higher education? There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of whole-some popular discussion and the limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our universities and colleges would be sad-ly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize and point out to their fellowcitizens these truths and natural laws, and to teach the mischievous futility of their tobservance or attempted violation. The activity of our people and their restless desire to gather to themselves es pecial benefits and advantages lead to the rowth of an unconfessed tendency to re gard their government as the giver of private gifts, and to look upon the agencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. who, in university or codlege, have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and who, in the light of his tory, have learned the danger to a people of their neglect of the patriotic care they owe the national ife ntrusted to heir ke pwas the duties and responsibilities that ing, should be well fitted to constantly admonish their fellow-citizens that the usefulness and beneficence of their plan of government can only be preserved through their unselfish and loving support, and their contented willingness to accept, full return, the peace, protection and opportunity which it impartially bestows.
"Not more surely do the rules of honest and good faith fix the standard of indi vidual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civilization. Neither the glitter of power, nor the tinsel of its commercial prosperity, nor the gaudy show of its people's wealth, conceal the cankering rust of national dishonesty, and cover the meanness of national bad faith. A constant stream of thoughtful, educated men should come from obedience to the laws of God is not born tical necessity of political parties, nor do I

deny their desirability. WHAT COLLEGES SHOULD DO. "I recognize wholesome differences of opinion touching legitimate governmental policies, and would by no means control or limit the utmost freedom in their discussion. I have only attempted to suggest the important patriotic service which our institutions of higher education and their graduates are fitted to render to our people in the enforcement of those immutable truths and fundamental principles, which are related to our national condition, but should never be dragged into the field of political strife, nor impressed into the service of partisan contention.
"When the excitement of party warfare presses dangerously near our national sale-guards, I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to

"When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence.
"When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suf-frages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inex-

orable and far removed from political con-"When selfish interest seeks undue private benefit through governmental aid, public places are claimed as reward of party service, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a rethe demand spoils and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their government, for its own sake, and because in its true adjustment and unperverted operation it secures to every citizen his just share of

the safety and prosperity it holds in store "When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thought and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of na-tional dishonor and bad faith. I would have Princeton University, panoplied in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land, cry out against the in-fliction of this treacherous and fatal wound. I would have the influence of these institutions on the side of religion and morality. I would have those they send out among the people not ashamed to acknowl God, and to proclaim His interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining such obedience to His laws and make manifest the path of national perpetuity and pros-

"I hasten to concede the good already accomplished by our educated men in purifying and steadying political sentiment; but I hope I may be allowed to intimate my belief that their work in these directions would be easter and more useful if it were less spasmodic and occasional. The disposition of our people is such that while they may be inclined to distrust those who on rare occasions come among them from an exclusiveness, savoring of assumed uperiority, they readily listen to those who whibit a real fellowship and a friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of inti-macy would. I believe, not only improve the general political atmosphere, but would vastly increase the influence of our univer-sities and colleges in their effort to prevent popular de'usions or correct them before they reach an acute and dangerous stage.

POLITICS NOT DEGRADING. "I am certain, therefore, that a . more constant and active participation in political affairs on the part of our men of edueation would be of the greatest possible value to our country. It is exceedingly unfortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange indeed if anything related to the administration of our government or the welfare of our Nation should be essentially degrading. I beleads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its bethe address by the President of the United worthy of God's regard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best of men? I would have those sent out by our

every condition that presses upon their daily life, sympathetic in every untoward situation, quick and earnest in every effort to advance their happiness and fare and prompt and sturdy in the defense "I have but imperfectly expressed the

of all their rights. thoughts to which I have not been able to deny atterance on an occasion so full of glad significance, and so pervaded by the atmosphere of patriotic aspiration. Born of these surroundings the hope cannot be in vain the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, when heights of our national destiny."
At the conclusion of the President's address the entire assemblage rose and sang "America." The benediction by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee. Eishop of Washington. D. C., concluded the sesquicentennial exercises in Alexander Halt.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were entertialized of the concluded the sesquicentential exercises in Alexander Halt. at lunch at 1 o'clock by President and Mrs. Patton, invitations being issued to the visand the parts she has taken during her

long and glorious career in the elevation and betterment of her people. Among these I take an humble place, and as I yield to iting delegates. Later in the afternoon reception was given by President and Mrs. Patton to the President and his wife. Over one thousand guests attended and paid their respects to the chief executive and Mrs. the in fluences of this occasion. I cannot resist the train of thought which especia ly reminds me of the promise of national safety and the guaranty of the permanence of our minds me of the promise of national safety and the guaranty of the permanence of our free institutions, which may and ought to and Mrs. Cleveland were escerted to their special train at the Pennsylvania railroad station and the homeward journey to radiate from the universities and colleges "Obviously, a government resting upon the will and universal suffrage of the peo-Washington was begun at 5:15 p. m.

#### The Banquet at Night.

The great celebration closed to-night with

a banquet in Assembly Hall, given to the

university delegates. There were present more than three hundred persons. Probably never before in the history of the country has such a gathering of renowned men been seated around the same board. It was an international assemblage and included the most eminent educators of the time on both sides of the Atlantic. C. E. Green, president of the board of trustees of Princeton University, presided. On either side of him sat Governor Griggs and Francls L. Patton, president of the university. The other sixteen seats at the main table were occupied by Professors Edward Dowlin, of Trinity College, Dublin; Henri Moissan, of the Paris Academy of Science; Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins; Rev. George P. Fisher, of Yale; President Seth Low, of Columbia; William R. Harper, of Chicago University; A. A. W. Hubrecht, of Utrecht University; W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto; President Eliot, of Har-vard; Felix Klein, of Gottingen; President Gliman, of Johns Hopkins; President Angell, of Ann Arbor; Andrew Seth. of the University of Edinburgh, and Judge William B. Hornblower. At the fifteen other tables were such men as Prof. Henry M. Baird, of the New York University; Richard Watson Gilder, editor the Century; Professors Louns-ry, of Yale, and March, of fayette; Augustus St. Gaudens, bury Lafayette:

the sculptor; Charles Dudley Warner and Horace E. Scudder, litterateurs; Presi-dent De Garmo, of Swathmore; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Charles Scribner, S. R. Winans, Morgan Dix, John Wanamaker, Bayard Stockton, George W. Smalley, R. D. Harlan, Prof. Brugmann, of Leipsic; Prof. Goodale, of Harvard, and President Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, After an elaborate menu had been disussed eight toasts were offered. In subcussed eight toasts were offered. In subject and in speaker the list probably stands unique. It follows: "Theology," Dean Fisher, of Yale: "Philosophy," Prof, Seth, of Edinburgh: "Jurisprudence," Judge Hornblower: "Mathematics," Prof. Klein, of Gottingen; "The Physical Sciences," Prof. Remsen, of Jol. is Hopkins; "The Natural Sciences," Prof. Hubrecht, of Utrecht; "History," Prof. Goldwin Smith, formerly of Oxford, now of Toronoto; "Literature," of Oxford, now of Toronoto; "Literature, Prof. Dowden, of Dublin. Remarks were also made by Prof. Moissan, of Paris, and United States Commissioner Green.

#### THE FUSION DEAL IN INDIANA. A Shameless and Unwarranted Piece of Political Folly. Miami County Sentinel (Dem.)

The action of the Democratic State cen-

tral committee, which has resulted in re-moving five of the regularly selected Democratic electors, has caused many Democrats who were disposed to support the Chicago nominees on the ground of 'regularity" to pause with apprehension as to the finality of as shameless and unwar-ranted piece of political folly as has ever been committed in the name of Democ-racy. In view of the conduct herein manifested it is not surprising that thousands of Democrats in Indiana should be led to the conclusion that the only way that Democracy can survive this master stroke of political villiany is to stamp with disapproval the traiterous conduct of those who would destroy the Democratic party, with all of its sacred principles, by surrendering to as dangerous and as conscienceless an aggregation of malcontents as have ever threatened the peace and happiness of our Republic. Thoughtful Democrats may well ask themselves whither are we drifting? They may well pause long enough in the mad rush to a fanaticism that seems to be the result of a diseased public conscience, to study carefully the problem which is fraught with so much anxiety to those who have the welfare of the country at heart. In view of the impending danger not only to the principles of Democracy, but to the Democratic organization as it has existed for more than a century, it is not surprising that so sterling a Democraand so worthy a citizen as Simon P. Sheerin should have arrived at the conclusion that his duty as a Democrat and as a patriotic citizen lies not with those seek not only the destruction of the Democratic party, but as well civil liberty, but with the Democrats who have renounced Populism as agreed upon through the conjunct connivance of political reprobates.

The action of the Democratic State central committee and the national Demo-Populist committee is a manifestation of a most depraved moral sentiment. moral sentiment which subordinates public welfare to partisan success; which resorts to tricks and chicane which debauch the public conscience; which demands that no one must surrender his convictions at the behest of a party organization. Such a sentiment is little more than a gregarious instinct, a remnant of savagery. It would make the highest political motive of the party organization the plunder of office; it would demand of its members that they make everything subservient to the personal ambitions of the few, whose that the end justifies the would encourage ignoble oblivion to truth and an indifference to the paramount interests of the Nation. It would fill the of-fices for the payment of political debts with the degenerates of Populism and rely for success upon cunning manipulation rather than upon the political education of the masses; while it creates hatred for inde-pendent opinion and would ostracise all who believe in independent action for the preservation of time-honored principles. These are the political methods which find an advocate and defender in the fusion candidate for the presidency-methods the outgrowth of a low grade of moral sentiment which grows in the atmosphere charged with low expediencies and sordid aims, from which all high and ennobling ideals, such as Democracy has fed upon in the past, have departed. The true Democof Indiana will never submit to this political crime of the century. assist in saving the Nation from the disionor which threatens ft.

# THE TRUTH ABOUT MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan belongs to an order of men

Noisy and Half Educated He Cannot Be Trusted with Responsibilities. Harper's Weekly.

that is at least as old as the art of writing. From St. Basil to Henry George, from Louis Elane, Lasselle and Karl Marx to Jules Guesde, William Jennings Bryan and Governor Altgeld, men of this kind have been imagining human sorrows where no sorrows existed, human suffering where there have been prosperity and happiness. They have been trying to relieve the woes conjured by their imaginations by war on the systems of civilized government, the protection and encouragement of which the human race has developed into its present high estate: under which, too, wealth and the comfort of all clasess creased so rapidly that men of the last century, if all this progress in material well-being had then been foretold, would have scoffed at the prophet for predicting achievements far beyond the power of man to accomplish. On the part of the Socialists it has been now a war against factories, now a battle with the results of in-yentive genlus; again it has been a scheme to divide all wealth, to give the occupier all the benefits of the land, and to deny he owner any benefits whatever; now the theory has been that men would be hap-pier if the State should own the land or confiscate the rents; again it is declared that the institution of marriage is an evil, or that men would better fulfil their destinies if they called one another "brother: now the farmer is to be able to borrow money of the government on his growing crops to the amount of 80 per cent, of their market value, and then again the govern-ment is to lend every citizen \$10 or more whenever his necessities may require. Some of the schemes are mad enough to excite lengther, like a few of the extravagances of the Ocala platform; but others, like many of the declarations of the programmes adopted at the Congress of Basic in 1809, or at the Congress of Gotha in 1875, are more menacing. Out of the Socialist movement. which has grown stronger or more noisy since its balf-educated duators and writers enjoy the freedom of the press and of ch, have come crude laws in some parts of the country, which have resulted in the exclusion of capital from the States that have adopted them, and in consequent loss of population. In Europe there have come societies of Anarchists, bomb throwing, assassinations, and finally the "Internation al," which is endeavoring to teach the workingmen that their class everywhere ought to be dearer to them than their country. At the basis of it all is the jeal-ousy left by those who do not prosper of those who do. All these movements, which began to gather strength in Europe with the French revolution, but whose dectrines were taught by some of the early fathers of the church, are, in their essence, war on capital, and on government which protects and fosters both capital and labor. Mr. Bryan is of this movement. He may not know it, but socialism, whose finest

fruitage is anarchy and murder, is the philosophy of his candidacy and campaign. Beyond his feeble and ignorant presentation of his money heresy lies the deep

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration. Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me Dr. Miles' that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work

Heart Cure of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became

so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not Health..... bave heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles'

grand remedies on hand." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND -TO-NIGHT and Saturday

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION OF THE LAUGHING HIT, Thoroughbred

From the Garrick Theater, New York. A Bril-liant Cast Headed by Thomas Q. Seabrooke. PRICES—Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mat-inee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats at the

Seat Sale To-Day at Pembroke Arcade for

# **JEFFERSON**

IN A GREAT DOUBLE COMEDY BILL 'Cricket on the Hearth"

- AND -"Lend Me Five Shillings" At ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday Night, Oct. 27.

PRICES-Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, \$2; Dress Circle, \$1.50; first two rows of Balcony, \$1; balance Bal-cony, 75c; Gallery, 50c.

PARK-TO-DAY | SE. M. MURRY AND MURPHY'S COMEDIANS. Supporting Mark Murphy in that liveliest of musical comedies,

"O'Dowd's Neighbors"
Prices-10c, 20c, 20c. Matifiee daily. Next Week-Wilbur Opera Company and Beautiful High-Art Living Pictures.

EMPIRE THEATER - Entrance Delaware St. Arcade. MATINEE at 2. TO-NIGHT at &.

THE REFINED AMERICAN VAUDEVILL**E CO** and re-engagement of EDISON'S VITASCOPE

Seats on sale-Andrews The Tailor; Box Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Symphony :: Concert

MONDAY, Oct. 26, 8 p. m. Orchestra of 58. Karl Schneider, Conductor

PRICES-50c, 75c and \$1. Seats at Pembroke. abyss of socialism, late which, consciously

or unconsciously, he is inviting the Amer ican people to plunge. Mr. Cleveland Confident.

Washington Special.

From the White House there emanates a spirit of sublime faith in the election outcome, in the registering of a verdict of death to free sliver. It is beyond the power of the President to understand that there can be any doubt as to the honesty. patriotism and intelligence of a majority of the American people, or that serious ques-tions arise on that point. The President was never so earnest in his life as he is this year, and never so-thoroughly awake to the necessity of crushing under an overwhelm ing vote the pernicious doctrines advocated in the Chicago platform. All of his tremendous personal and political influence is being exerted to that single end, and he makes no concealment of his interest in the progress of the campaign. He eagerly notes every development, and all important news bearing on the fight is laid before him, while the mail and telegraph brings him a continuous flood of original informationas much almost as is received at the na-tional headquarters of the rival organizations, and possibly quite as reliable and comprehensive. The President has said recently that he would not vote, but he is said to have changed his mind on that point, though he seems to have neglected the formality of registering.

Real Farmers Rejoice Why They Will Defend Him.

Kansas City Journal. be industrial interests, the educational in erests, the ministers of the gospel, the old soldiers and the press. In fact, all the civilizing and patriotic influences of the

country would suffer a defeat. Fact, Not Fiction. New York Mall and Express. Truth compels us to admit that it is a rising wheat market and not a theory that

confronts Mr. Bryan.

Missing Link. Philadelphia Record. Watson's missing letter is now the miss-

Popocratic ticket. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millteething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sile by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Who says that anything hurts worse than the rheumatism or the gout, or that anything is more harassing than an affection of the skin? These troubles, as well as disfigurements of the complexion, are cured with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by all druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, b

brown, 50 cents.